

THE DAILY HERALD.

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DEMOCRATIC TICKET

GENERAL ELECTION, NOV. 6, 1894.

FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS:
JOSEPH L. RAWLINS.

For Commissioners to Locate Unsurveyed Lands:

Thomas Griffin, Cache County.
Israel Evans, Utah County.
Peter Greaves, sr., Sanpete County.
A. G. Glauque.

First Precinct—Delegates to the Constitutional Convention—H. Grand Young, C. W. Pearson, E. W. Wilson, A. T. Schroeder.

Justice of the Peace—W. W. Gee.

Constable—William Bingley.

Second Precinct—Delegates to the Constitutional Convention—R. T. Burt, R. J. A. Williams, W. C. Hall, R. K. Thomas, Frank Harrison, A. G. Glauque.

Justice of the Peace—John F. Howell.

Constable—Benjamin Guiver.

Third Precinct—Delegates to the Constitutional Convention—A. W. McNamee, W. B. Preston, Andrew Kimball, A. H. Raleigh, H. A. Smith.

Justice of the Peace—Aurelius Miller.

Constable—Oscar Ostler.

Fourth Precinct—Delegates to the Constitutional Convention—H. P. Henderson, F. S. Richards, O. P. Whitely.

Justice of the Peace—S. W. Stewart.

Constable—Thomas E. Allen.

Fifth Precinct—Delegates to the Constitutional Convention—John A. Marshall, Heber J. Grant and Thomas Marshall.

Justice of the Peace—Alex. McMaster.

Constable—Louis Hook.

For Selectmen—James Jensen, of Sandy, Herman Hamberger, of Salt Lake, B. B. Quinn, of Bingham.

For Sheriff—Thomas P. Lewis.

For Assessor—Frank Y. Taylor.

For Collector—Andrew C. Britten.

For Recorder—Gideon A. Gibbs.

For Clerk—H. V. Meloy.

For Treasurer—Cyrus L. Hawley.

For Attorney—John M. Cannon.

For Surveyor—Charles S. Wilkes.

For Coroner—C. A. Carlsquist.

The people of Salt Lake county are of the opinion that three terms for one man as assessor is just one term too many.

Charley Stanton, Amorian candidate for county clerk or the Republican ticket, is the fastest sprinter in town when an office is in sight. Much as he loves his country he loves an office more.

Predictions of a severe winter are already being published. They are usual a little later on and amount simply to guesswork. Foresight is an uncommon gift. Its assumption is as common as the leaves that now strew if not adorn the streets.

The concerted effort from different sources to belittle the good work accomplished by Delegate Rawlins and make out that, after all, he is entitled to no credit, bespeaks the desperation of our Republican opponents and shows the narrowness of little souls.

At the risk of annoying some of our Republican friends who "claim everything whether they believe it or not," we will say that the most encouraging reports come in as to the Democratic prospects from all points where the party speakers are rallying the under-ried.

In stating that there are Amorines, or Amorines, or A. P. A. members on the Democratic ticket, the Tribune is, vulgarly speaking, running a bluff, or to put the matter straight, is simply lying—its common occupation. There is not a word of truth in the report. Let the daily prevaricator name the men!

Evidence is strong that the Republican party, through the national committee, is working with the A. P. A. against the Catholics of this country. Details of course are made, but it is affirmed that a number of Republican senators who are named have distributed 2,000,000 copies of an A. P. A. pamphlet. The Protestant churches, too, are being worked for money to aid in the campaign. Republicanism and anti-Catholicism is a nice sort of partnership, is it not?

The Tribune still throws out hints of possible frauds in election matters. It has not the slightest tangible grounds for them. But remembering the roguery and rascality which it countenanced and supported when backing the Liberal registration and election officers in their unlawful and villainous work, they are naturally suspicious of others. But as a matter of fact, there is not a single legal voter who has yet had reason to complain of a refusal to render to him his electoral rights.

Our morning contemporary is afflicted with an amnesia monomania, and drive away daily over something which everybody else understands perfectly, but which appears to muddle its alleged mind to distraction. It does not matter. While the Tribune makes its diurnal droll, the amnesia citizens are preparing to cast their ballots for the nominees of the party through which they have been relieved of their disabilities from which they formerly suffered through Republican legislation.

PRICES OF SUGAR.

England (free sugar) \$2.85 per cwt., authority, Mulhall's Dictionary of Statistics, page 482.
United States (tariff about 15%) \$4.70 per cwt., authority, Statistical Abstract for 1894, page 448.
Germany, (high tariff) \$5.73 per cwt., authority, Sugar Trade Journal.
Austria, (higher tariff) \$5.88 per cwt., authority, Sugar Trade Journal.
France, (highest sugar tax) \$5.88 per cwt., authority, Sugar Trade Journal.

If the Republican orators, who claim that taxing an article makes it cheap, could only see these official figures, would they say?

B. H. ROBERTS ON DEMOCRACY.

At the Continental market hall this evening, Hon. B. H. Roberts will speak on Democracy. He will devote part of his time to the exposition of the fundamental differences between the two parties, particularly as exemplified in their respective theories of taxation and the use of the taxing power, that greatest of all powers in government, the power to destroy. No better subject could be chosen to illustrate the principles of the parties. And these principles will be set forth in a masterly manner.

After this Mr. Roberts will take up some of the misstatements and wild assertions of the Republican candidate for Delegate to Congress and answer them in detail. He will also answer some of the slanders and untruths of the Republican organ of Mr. Cannon's town.

All who desire to hear an able and eloquent address on Democracy and the issues of the campaign should go and hear Mr. Roberts. Those whose political views are not the same as Mr. Roberts' will in no way be offended. His reputation as an orator is second to none in the territory.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

The importance of the election for delegates to the constitutional convention cannot be too strongly emphasized. Upon the choice of men to represent the people at that convention, and to frame a constitution for the new state, largely depends the dearest interests of Utah. Bad laws come from bad or unwise or incompetent men. Those who frame the laws should be men of intelligence and good character and conduct. "When the wicked rule the people mourn." The constitution will be the supreme law of the state. It will govern all persons and all laws within the commonwealth for which it is enacted.

If the right kind of men are elected to the convention, the right kind of a constitution will be prepared. If the wrong kind of men go there we will probably have the wrong kind of a constitution. It is true that it will remain with the people whether or not they will accept that instrument after it is framed. But it would be a great calamity to have such a constitution prepared as the people would feel determined to reject. That would perhaps be even worse than a poor constitution, accepted because it could be afterwards amended.

But it is a difficult thing to obtain an amendment to a constitution. It takes time and much care and labor and sometimes the effort fails. We do not want such a constitution as from its inherent defects would necessitate immediate amendment.

The Republican organization here has insisted upon a partisan convention. The avowed object is to have such a constitution as will open the way for the use of public funds for the promotion of private enterprises. Against such a constitution the great body of the people ought to be opposed. It means high taxes. There is no other way to provide for the expenditures which such a system would require but by taxing the whole people. If the voters want high taxes to permit lavish expenditures, they will elect the Republican nominees.

Low taxes, limitation to the number of offices, economy in every branch of the local government, public money for public uses only, no special privileges or class legislation, are parts of the Democratic system and will enter into the constitution to be framed, if the Democratic candidates are elected in a fair majority.

We ask our readers to carefully scan the names of the respective candidates on either side. Do not vote for bad men. Do not vote for unfit or incompetent men. Cast your ballots for men who have some knowledge of what is wanted, and who have capacity and independence enough to stand up for what is right and to express what is needed in proper terms.

The election of Delegate to Congress is important. The election of delegates to the Constitutional convention is even more important. Let us all do our duty and keep in view the welfare of all the people of the fair and vigorous commonwealth, which is about to take its place among the states of the American Union.

A JEFFERSONIAN TARIFF.

Some of the Republican speakers and papers in this region are trying to make the uninformed believe that Jefferson and Jackson advocated the kind of tariff which the Republican party has built up and enforced. If our Republican friends would only follow Jefferson and Jackson there would be no dispute between them and the Democratic party. One of our contemporaries admits that both those eminent men were "Democrats in their time. Thanks. Members of the same party now are also Democrats in their time. Are modern Republicans disciples of Jeffersonian Democracy?" Jefferson and Jackson each advocated a tariff. So do Cleveland and Stevenson, Wilson and Rawlins. None of them ever advocated such a tariff as that which has run into McKinleyism. The rates of the Wilson bill are higher than those that were imposed in the time of either Jefferson or Jackson. Those Democratic statesmen would have been amazed and indignant at a proposition to levy such monstrous duties as are embodied in Republican tariffs, and McKinleyism would have made them don their war paint and fight Republican protection to the bitter end.

The moderate temporary rates they were willing to levy on imports, were imposed for the purpose of raising revenue for the expenses of government economically administered and so arranged as to afford incidental protection to "infant industries." But as the "infants" have grown older they have become bolder and more voracious, and as they have become more able to compete with foreign industries have demanded higher and higher protection against competition, until the tariff lev-

ied originally to furnish revenue for the government has been imposed directly in their special interest, and has thus become what it is now declared to be "unconstitutional and a fraud."

Remember, it is "Republican protection" which is thus denounced in Democratic platforms. It is the heresy of class legislation that Democratic principles oppose. It is the false doctrine that the government may exercise its powers for the protection and special interest of a few favored firms, companies, corporations and trusts, increasing the tariff as they dictate and making the primal purpose of a tariff—the raising of national revenue—merely a subordinate consideration.

Jeffersonian and Jacksonian Democracy is formulated in the adage: "Equal rights to all, special privileges to none," and that is essentially hostile to McKinleyism, or Republican protection, run mad. The new Democratic tariff has not come down to that level of the moderate duties that Jefferson and Jackson consented to, but it is a grand step in that direction, and will effect a magnificent reform in the interest of the masses instead of the classes, and that is in line with Jeffersonian Democracy.

Free trade in its full meaning and extent is not attempted by the Democracy of today. A tariff for revenue, wisely arranged, will answer every reasonable purpose, in the direction of providing for the expenses of government and leaving a margin for producers and manufacturers in competition with foreign markets, so that they can pay present wages and still make fair profits. Business and trade are settling down on that basis, and even if the Republican party should obtain a temporary advantage, McKinleyism, now buried, will never rise again.

THE PROOF SUPPLIED.

"We have a contemporary which has established that the Republican party is hostile to silver," says the Salt Lake Tribune. So have we. Our neighbor says that jeeringly; we say it seriously. The Tribune refers to the Salt Lake Herald; we refer to the Salt Lake Tribune. Here is our reference. It is that the Tribune said about the repeal of the Sherman purchase provision:

"Silver is the dominant thought. The Republican party, by its representatives in Congress, has shown itself basely, idiotically recreant on the silver question, without sense or party vantage, indeed contrary to both. The Republican representatives could at any stage of the vote carried the day. They could have forced free coinage at 20 to 1; they could have secured it at 15 to 1; they could have defeated the Wilson repeal bill. To say rights on the heels of failure to do any of these things, and just as the Republicans have made an anti-silver showing so radically and incessantly worse than the Democrats have made, now it is the opportunity time to set the Republican ball a rolling shows a singular obtuseness of mind."

We are aware that our contemporary is very forgetful and does not like to have its memory sharpened as to its own utterances. But it becomes necessary now and then to quote itself against itself.

Our contemporary has established just what we have asserted. Will it eat its own words or acknowledge now that the Republican party is hostile to silver or it will keep on stultifying itself in order to take a fling of falsehood at The Herald?

If "the Republican party, by its representatives in Congress," at the recent session "has shown itself basely, idiotically recreant on the silver question," that is simply following the whole line of its silver record since 1873, and why should our contemporary which declares the fact fear at The Herald for also announcing it? Score one more against the Trib!

REED ON MCKINLEYISM.

Tom Reed has made the most important declaration concerning McKinleyism that has yet been made by any Republican of prominence. In his Ann Arbor interview he stated that "it would not necessarily follow" that "the return of the Republican party to power in 1896 would mean the re-enactment of the McKinley law."

The importance of this can scarcely be overestimated. It is a declaration by one of the most prominent Republicans, a man who will in all probability ask his party's indorsement as its presidential candidate two years hence, that the policy of the party on the question of protection has been a mistake, a mistake in pushing it to the extreme of McKinleyism. The party fought two elections on that issue and lost them. In the second election it lost the Presidency and the control of Congress. This Reed recognizes and desires to rectify so far as in his power lies. He has evidently studied the temper of the people, and finds that they are against high protection. He, as much as Governor McKinley himself, is responsible for McKinleyism, for he appointed the committee that drafted the bill that was called after the chairman of that committee.

Reed and all the Republicans have said that the adjustment of the tariff should be entrusted to the friends of the tariff. Those friends when they have adjusted it have adjusted it up while the people demanded that it be adjusted down. Reed's party refused to comply with these demands, while the Democrats complied with them. And this is what he has seen and he is trying to make the people believe that he and his party will comply with their wishes if again entrusted with power. They will scarcely be beguiled so easily. They are the friends of the people who satisfy their demands, not those who oppose them.

GRANDFATHERS AND ANCESTORS.

M. Paul Bourget has succeeded in wounding the ancestral pride of the Four Hundred. Mr. Ward McAllister has entered the lists against Mr. Bourget as the champion of the Four Hundred. M. Bourget came to America, was honored by America and is now publishing his impressions of America. Those impressions are told in the most charming of styles, in such style as one would expect a member of the French Academy, that arbiter of style, to write. His "Ouvre Mer" might very aptly be termed "The Impressions of a Diner-out."

He visited Newport, that Mecca of the American moneyed aristocracy. Here he saw wealth in all its glory, and glorying in its wealth. The Hon. of the hour, the guest of guests, he saw all that Newport had to show. And he saw it with a clear vision, and he has told what he saw with a fearless pen. He observed their wealth, their portraits of distinguished ancestors, and

said so. It is this that has roused the ire of the Four Hundred. Their champion, the McAllister, cries out first of all, "Must one of necessity have hanging on the walls of one's dining-room an oil painting or portrait of one's grandfather?"

From what the McAllister says it would seem that it is not necessary at Newport to have hanging on the walls of one's dining-room an oil painting or portrait of one's grandfather.

From what M. Bourget says it seems that it is a necessity in France. Such is the case in England, judging from what we read of Sir Roger de Coverley's ancestry in the Spectator.

Grandfathers and ancestors are absolutely necessary in all societies; whether it is necessary to have oil portraits of them is another thing. If one cannot trace his ancestry in Burke's Peerage he can in all probability trace it in Darwin's "Descent of Man." Ancestral portraits have their uses, say what the McAllister will. When hung in dining-rooms they can very properly be hung up outside of inns. For example, there was the portrait of Sir Roger hung up as the sign of The Knight's Head. And if at any time it is desired to change the name of the inn it can be done by adding a pair of whiskers and a little aggravation of the features; and then it becomes The Saracen's Head. To transfer the oil portrait of a grandfather from a dining-room to the street as the sign of an eating house is the most logical thing in the world.

And who were those ancestors whose portraits in oil adorn the dining-rooms of the aristocracy and society of Europe and of which their descendants are so proud? Most of them were robber barons who preyed upon their neighbors and plundered the poor. Robbery was made respectable because it was made successful.

But what advantage can their descendants boast over the American moneyed aristocracy? The fathers of most of the American moneyed aristocracy were tariff robbers, and their success in accumulating plunder was greater than that of the robber barons.

Newport society has not been traduced by M. Paul Bourget; it has been distinguished and made prominent. The McAllister has championed a cause that needed no championing.

THE REPUBLICANS AGITATED.

The speech of Senator Sherman at Akron, O., is not being circulated as a campaign document by the Republicans. It can be used neither in the East nor in the West. The anti-silver sentiments it contains would kill it in the West, and the declaration that he is not now and never was an extreme protectionist will kill it in the East as a campaign document.

The declaration about protection is the most important made by any Republican this year. So far as protection is concerned, Senator Sherman has seen the handwriting on the wall. Extreme protection, whose latest shape has been known as McKinleyism, is doomed, and the wise men of the Republican party recognize the fact. The Detroit Tribune has had something to say about this speech. It comments as follows:

The senator declares in effect for a tariff for revenue only. If he is right, then all the experience of the past has simply led the country astray. Governmental principles are necessarily tentative, and can only be judged conclusively in the light of experience. If the history of the United States proves one thing more conclusively than another it is the wisdom of a tariff adjusted with the protective idea primarily in view. It proves that the revenue will take care of itself, and do it better than legislation framed for its especial benefit.

The history of the United States during nearly four years of McKinleyism proves that extreme protection means business depression and panic. The business of the country went to the dogs, and the public treasury suffered from diminished revenues, diminished to the extent of creating a deficit.

The Senator really declared for a tariff for revenue only, and he was right. It is this that is agitating the Republicans.

POLITICAL NOTES.

In point of natural resources and the obvious facilities for manufacturing available to the world, America leads every other nation on the globe, and this will be the chief reason for her present when the people of this favored land complete the work of demolishing the barriers which have crumpled the commerce of the world and vicious system of commercial feudalisms.—Kansas City Star.

Chairman Babcock denies that his committee has anything to do with any other organization or with any society. But it is to be observed that although Chairman Babcock knows what the nefarious purposes and perditional principles of the A. P. A. are, he and his committee have refused to put themselves on record in opposition to him.—Chicago Herald.

Let no man believe for a single minute that England is animated in her commercial policy by any other idea than her own self-interest. If England had not found commercial liberty profitable to her she would not cling to it so tenaciously. In spite of the fact that all other English speaking nations and colonies have girded themselves about with protective tariffs.—Omaha World-Herald.

Mr. Strane's withdrawal as the Tammany candidate for mayor was officially announced this morning. The most singular feature in the case is that the Tammany men have seemed to be perfectly sincere in their desire to be retired or not. This would be true with regard to any other candidate. They evidently have the questions now being retired by the people as renders their present position inconsistent with their former one.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Mr. Flah, the Democratic candidate for governor, is a man of great wealth and has a reputation of being able to know in what direction are his material interests. The sole motive of the old duty on lumber accrued to the owner of the stumpage, that is the land speculator who has no other trade and who is paid for a rise. It compelled the actual lumberman, the man who sawed the trees and sold the lumber, to be a robber, to pay this bonus, which he in turn collected from the consumer, to the robbery of all.—Sioux City Tribune.

The McKinley law reduced the revenues \$20,000,000 a year. The profligate appropriations of the Reed Congress increased the expenses of the government nearly \$20,000,000 a year. The changes created a deficit of about \$10,000,000 a year and brought disaster just as the same methods would cause bankruptcy to a railroad or a dry goods company. The new law will reverse this ruinous order of things and it is permitted to the nation in co-operation for a few years will restore prosperity. The business men and wage earners of the country should see that it goes on uninterrupted.—Kansas City Times.

If Mr. Reed and other influential Republicans should sincerely abandon the tariff reform, and turn their faces toward tariff reform, and if they could take their party with them in this direction, such a movement would be full of danger to the Democracy. But Mr. Reed and the other Republican leaders are in bonds. Even if a few of them should sincerely desire to divert the party from the McKinley policy they would be unable to do it. Reed's public record indicates very clearly, we think, that he is not sincere in this. His aim is to appease Northwestern Republicans who remember with some feeling of hostility his intimate connection with the tariff legislation of four years ago, and to set himself before them as a more acceptable Presidential candidate than McKinley.—N. Y. Times.

Curar Free Lectures.
Ladies, there will be a course of free lectures in the hall at 304 State street, under the auspices of the Curar company. First lecture today at 3 p. m. Every mother and daughter should attend.

PEOPLE OF PROMINENCE.

Prof. Blackie, the distinguished Scotch philosopher, has an odd habit for indoors. It includes a wide-brimmed hat.

Andrew Lang claims to have discovered the literary possibilities of Dr. Conan Doyle's first short story, "The Hound of the Baskinville."

George Appo, the green goods witness, is about to become theatrical star. By the way, this suggests a new and profitable field for the officers and captains who stood in with the green goods sharp in robbing the haves. It will be congenial work deceiving the public.

Judge O. W. Holmes, son of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, has just received from the Prince of Wales a letter of condolence on the death of his distinguished father. This letter came through the secretary of state, and Reed's public record indicates very clearly, we think, that he is not sincere in this. His aim is to appease Northwestern Republicans who remember with some feeling of hostility his intimate connection with the tariff legislation of four years ago, and to set himself before them as a more acceptable Presidential candidate than McKinley.—N. Y. Times.

Mme. Veuve Bouvier, about the last of the French vivandieres (outside the comic opera stage), appeared in her uniform recently at a reception accorded her by President Casimir-Perier. In the Fifth Cuirassiers, when Louis Philippe was king, Madame was styled "the goddess," and so she is still known.

Thirty years ago General George B. McClellan was the Democratic candidate for president. After his defeat he went abroad, and about a year later George B. McClellan, Jr., who is now the Democratic candidate for congressman in the Twelfth congressional district of New York, was born in Dresden, Germany.

Miss Isabel Darlington, daughter of ex-Congressman Darlington, of West Chester, Pa., is bound to be a lawyer. She has already passed the required preliminary examination, and is registered as a law student in the office of ex-Judge Thomas S. Butler. Miss Darlington's father's private secretary while he was in Washington.

Mme. Rejane, a famous, or it may be a notorious, French actress, is now setting the fashion to the women of the gay metropolis, and the world. Sarah Bernhardt, equally notorious and far more gifted, tried to succeed Eugene as a fashion leader after the success of the empire, but she hadn't the figure or the taste.

The old story, good enough to be true, is revived about the late John Quincy Adams as a disciple of the gentle art of fishing. It is told that a Quincy client of his, whose case was to be tried on a certain morning, was unable to get his counsel to go to Boston, or to leave his fishing boat, except long enough to write a note to the judge, which, when presented, caused that worthy magistrate to announce to the court: "Mr. Adams is detained on important business." The note read: "Dear Judge—For the sake of old Quank Walton, please continue the case until Friday. The smelt are biting and I can't leave."

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Capes - - - - - \$1.50 to \$7.00
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Winter Capes and Jackets, in Cloth, braided and plain, in all the latest styles - 3.50 to \$20
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Shoes AT SALE PRICES.

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\$2.75 Shoes, for - - - 1.75

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Incidental Music Specially Arranged by Prof. C. C. Cress and rendered by the Theatre Orchestra.

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Reserved Seats can be secured on and after Saturday, Oct. 20.